THE WEEKLY SUN.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 29, 1859.

WE regret the tone in which the partizan journals comment upon the late mad attempt of a few fenzied men to excite a slave insurrection and civil war. While sone of the Administration organs refer to the ou break as the first Cruits of the "irrepressible conflict" doc rine taught by the more violent anti-slavery agirators, there are bepublican organs which unwisely attempt to palitate or excuse the leaders in the Harper's Ferry outrage. they represent "Oscawatomie Brown," the chief seter in the his conflicts in Kansas with the 'Border Bufflats," and assume that in his attempt to organize a servile war he was only seeking revenge for injuries which he had suffered.

One journal in this city even seems to gloat over the terrible warning that BROWS has given to the slaveholders of the South, that there is neither peace nor safety for them while they maintain the institution of Slavery. It preaches boldly the "irrepressible conflict" deciriue, and by passionate language strives to inflame the public mind. The maign and incendiary spirit of such language as this cannot be mistaken. It

Passion does not reason; but if Brows reasoned and desired to give a public mative to a 18 personal rancers, he precably said to him if the "the slave-drivers had tried to p t down a freedom in Kansas by force of arms, and he would try to put down slavery in Virginia by the same means." Thus, the bloody instructions which they studit, return to pisque the inventors. They gave, for the first time in the my tory of the United States, an example of the resert to arms to carry out position! Jenemes, any, dreadful as the retalaction is which Brows has midiated, must take their share of the responsibility. They must take their share of the responsibility of the property of the responsibility. They must take their share of the responsibility of the responsibility of the responsibility of the responsibility. They must take their share of the responsibility of the responsibility of the responsibility of the responsibility. They must take their share of the responsibility of the responsibility of the responsibility. They must take their share of the responsibility of the responsibi

If the spirit which pervades this article-other parts of which are more violent than that which we have quoted-prevailed in the free states, we might well despair of the perpetuity of the Union. Whenever public journals and influential members of our great political parties begin to propagate incendiary doctrines and give encouragement to service insurrections, the Constitution ceases to be a perfect bond of Union between the States. Those great and wise men who founded this Pepublic formed a system of Government under which each state should have the exclusive management of its own domestic ffairs, and the regulation of its domestic institutions. For nearly three quarters of a century, since the adoption of the Constitution, we have lived as one people, and prospered beyond all human calculation, and there is no limit to our growth and prosperity if we continue to respect and be guided by the principles of compromise upon which that Constitution is based.

But if State is to be arrayed against Stateif to suit the selfish designs and ambitions of political leaders and their partizans, there is to be a perpetual agitation maintained regarding Slavery, until reason and patrio ism are overborne by prejudice and passion, division and disaster, are the inevitable consequences. Let the press and people, then, without regard to party, frown down all attempts to provoke sectional strife, and to create bitter and irreconcliable enmities between those who should live as

The United States and Switzerland.

DIFFICULTIES have existed for some time between the United States and the Swiss Federation regarding the restrictions imposed in the various Cantons upon Jowish citizens of this country. Our Government has, of late, given more attention to the matter, and a Zurich correspondent of the Journal of Commerce thus refers to the controversy :-

correspondent of the Journal of Commerce thus refers to the controversy:—

The American Minister in Berne, Mr.Th. S. Fay, has taken an important step in favor of the Journal of the States. In order to under stand it fully, I must first refer to the "general convention of friendship, reciprocal establishments, commerce, and for the surrender of fugitive crimials," concluded between the United States and the Swiss Confederation as early as November 25th, 1850, and restined and preclaumed on the 8th of November, 1850. The first article of that general convention says: "The citizens of the United States of America and the citizens of Switzerland shall be admitted and treated upon a footing of reciprocal equality in the two countries, where such admission and treatment shall not consider with the constitutional or legal provisions, aswell federal asstate and cantonal, of the contracting parties." Now it is a fact, that "the constitutional or legal provisions" of most of the Cantons of Switzerland restrict in a great measure the rights of non-christians, therefore, the whole non-christian population of the United States is a most excluded from the advantages which the treaty of friendship grants and guarantess to the clusters of the contracting parties. The American Jows, becoming acquainted with need facts, held several meetings and convention on the matter, and sent addresses and deputations in regard to it to the President of the United States, requesting him to use all means of diplomacy for the purpose of getting equal right for American Jews in Switzerland. The Administration, of course, became convinced that the Jews were right, and instructed our Ambassador to Switzerland accordingly. So Mr. Fay, on the 3d of December, 1857, applied to the Federal Council — the executive authority of Switzerland.—For information about the restrictive laws of the several cantons, and "the reserved cantons, we

sie whole population of Switzerland.

Some Swiss papers are of the opinion that the representations of Mr. Far will have a good effect, and
will tend to abolish ere long all these restrictive lass,
still existing in many canons of the Swiss Confederation, in flat contradiction to the otherwise democratic constitutions and laws.

Cartbeldt to Italy.

A recent letter from Florence says : A recent letter from Florence says:

Whereever Garmantu appears in his progress; through Romangs, he sends an electric spark through the hearts of all the Italian youth. Every one who sees or hears him becomes a soldier. The language of his harsnigues is short an uncount, but it is to the purpose. "The priests and the foreigners," he says, "have always been and are at the bottom of all our evils. It is time to settle accounts with them, and to make short work of it. Let every one who counts himself an Italian stand up and follow me. I have seen both the French and the Austrans face to face more than once. They are trave troops, both of them, but are no more than men, and men we are, too. Their ranks are numerous, but we have a just cause and God on our side. I effer myself as your guide. These who come after me will be at no loss of find where the enemy is."

Later from Havana. The United States mail steamer De Soto, Captain BULLOCK, arrived on Thursday morning from New Orleans, via Havana,. Left the latter port on the 15th inst. She brings \$243,877 in

We are indebted to the purser for the following memorandum: Much anxiety was felt for the Quaker City, many who expected friends fearing they might be among those who remained on board. The seizure of the Philadelphia excited a great deal of comment, and in official circles gave much satisfaction. Mr. Orway, late Minister to Mexico, would leave leave Havana for England by the next steamer.

News from Porto kico give favorable reports as regard affairs in that Island. At Havana Sugars have been in moderate demand, at previous prices, and holders are firm, refusing to make concessions. Stock 145.000

toxes. against 95.000 boxes in 1858. Exchange

have been to fair demand. Lendon 17 a 17% (premium. New York Freights moderately demand, without any important change rates.

The American brig Elzira, from Cienfuegos, for New York, in ballast, was lost in a gale the 3d inst, near Inea de Soto. The Captain and seven of the crew were saved and taken to San Cayetana.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS. Three Days Later Intelligence.

Atrival of the Europa.

(By the American Telegraph Company's Lines, Office, 21 Wall street]

Backwille, N. B., Oct. 19.—The Europa, Capt. Barron, from Liverpoo, 8th inst., arrived at Halfax, at 2 o'clock this morning, and sailed thence at 9,32, A. M., for Boston, where she will be due to-morrow afternoon.

The horse express, with her news, arrived here this

The horse express, with her news, arrived here this event R.
The Kangaroo, Ocean Queen, and Persia, had arrived out.
The U.S. frigate Constellation, and steamer Sumpter, were at St. Vincents, Sept. 22d.
The fold wing disastes to American ships are reprited:—American Congress ran aground near the Ower's Lupa, in the English Ceannel; supposed she has been get off and towed to Spithead. The amount of caonge done is not kn wn.
The Cairo, from New York, for Rotterdam, ran saltore on South Pampus, on the 4th, but no particulars have been received.
The Lancaster, from San Francisco, for Australia, foundered at Malaki, July 10th. The crew were saved. The steemer Hammonia, from Southampton, for New York, ran ashore off Start Point, on the 5th inst She gut off and proceeded without apparent damage.

The Paris Constitutional contains an article by its chieved iter, stating that the preliminaries at Villa Franca had rescued Italy from every foreign intervention, no matter under what name, or from what vention, no matter under what name, or from what source it might come.

France confines herself to proper advices. If fol-lowed by them that advice would have insured the properity of central Italy, but having in van offered advice she cannot go so far as to dictate orders to

Ita'y.

The latest reports say that the treaty between France and Austria will probably be signed at Zurich on the 19th or 12th lust. Austria consented to sign on all questions belonging to Lombardy. GREAT BRITAIN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The official correspondence between the British Government and its officials in China, relative to the neasures taken for the ratification of the treaty at Pokin, is published. The Hon. Go! Bauez, British ambassador, states pesitively that if Admiral Horse had expressed any doubts as to the necessity of attempting to force the passage of the Peino, they would not have been shared by the squadron; and if it be decided that the means at command were insufficient to justify so bold a line of policy, Colonel Bauez accepts the responsibility of Admiral Hors's act

sufficient to justify so bold a line of policy, Colonel Barcz accepts the responsibility of Admiral Horz's act
Lord John Russell's reply virtually approves of the course taken, and says that preparations are being made, in conjunction with the French Government, to enable the forces to support the Pienip stentiaries in their instructions.

Col. Barcz, in one of his letters, shows the position occupied by Mr. Warn, the American Minister, and expresses the opinion that the Chinese will not make difficulties about exchanging ratifications with him, as the conditions under which the American Minister is alone entitled to visit Pekin canton nothing offensive to Chinese pride. Col. Barcz expresses much graffication at the friendly facility and assistance experienced from Mr. Ward and Flag-Officer Tayania, and concludes as follows:

Mr. Warn's position is one of considerable difficulty, nor do I see after our unruccessful attempt at Peiho, that any course was open save the one which he has adopted. He has acted cordually and frankly, in the spirit of his celeirations at Hong Kong, and it is a matter of satisfaction to me that his concert in favor of the conduct pursued by M. Dz Boussolon and myself."

No further change in the Great Eastern pregramme in favor of the conduct pursued by M. Dz Boussolon and myself."

No further change in the Great Eastern pregramme is announced. Her departure for America depends entirely upen circumstances.

France.

A Paris letter of the Kheaver. To day the Questle.

FRANCE.

A Paris letter of the St says:—To-day the funeral service was performed over the remains of the late American Minister, Mr. Mason, at the United States Chapel. The Foreign Embassies of Paris were all present, and numerous other persons attended to perform the last sad offices of friendship. The body of the deceased is to be immediately sent to America. FRANCE.

Commercial Intelligence. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The sales of cetten for the week were about \$5,000 bales. Fair and middling qualities were slightly higher on the week, while the inferior qualities continued unsalescent. The market closed firm and steady.

STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester reports are unsured to the continued unsalescent.

STATE OF TRADE.—THE MERICHET PROPERTY STATE OF TRADE.—THE MERICHET PROPERTY STATES.—THE MERICH THE WITH SHEET OF THE MERICHET PROPERTY STATES AND ASSESSED OF THE MERICHET PROPERTY OF THE MERICHET

and American unassention hal.

The London money market was unchanged. The builton on the Bank of England, had decreased £37.-600. A limited business was doing in American securities at previous rates.

Trial of Warren Laland

The trial of WARREN LELAND, of this city, on a charge of defrauding the Colchester Bank, of the sterming of the Armory, four dead bodies of he Conn., out of the sum of \$62,000, was commenced at Co'chester, on Tuesday. The charges are, that Mr. LELAND was engaged in obtaining the charter of the Bank, with the intention of defrauding those who should become stockholders in it : that he subscribed stock which he never paid in any way; that he was engaged in a conspiracy for the over issue of the bills of the Bank: that he now had in his possession over \$60.000 of the bills of the Bank, and that he had defrauded the Bank to that amount. Mr. LELAND plead not guilty to the charges, and stated that the present suit had been got up for the purpose of extorting black mail from him.

SAMUEL F. JONES, the former Cashier of the Colchester Bank, who was arrested in New York some time since, as a defauler, was called and testified that WARREN and SIMEON LALAND and himself acted together in procuring the Bank charter; that \$3,000 was paid for logrolling it through the Legislature, of which expense Mr. LELAND paid one-half. Mr. Jones Says:

says:

The first installment toward the capital stock was paid in, October 2d, 1856, consisting of ten thousand dollars, or ten per cent. on the waole. About 25 per cent. of this instalment was specie, and bills of good Connecticut Baoks; the other 75 per cent. was paid in by me and Leilann, and consisted in worthless or fotticus paper, nuch of it filled out and signed, in Leiland's paper, nuch of it filled out and signed, in Leiland's paper, houte of its filled out and signed, in Leiland's hand-writing. The next instalment was paid in November 2d. 1856, of 20 per cent, and was made up in much the same way—as was the last, of 20 per cent,, which was paid in soon after; and the Bank went into operation with about 75 per cent. of its funds bogus paper! which was manufactured and supplied by Leiland, and put into circulation by the Bank. A memorandum of all this fictious paper was kept by both Leiland and myself, and just before it became payable, a new batch of the same kind would be sent to Colchester for circulation, and its avails sent to New York with which Leiland met such of the paper as was sent there for collection.

The following letters were put in as evidence, and were sworn to by Jones as being in the hand writing of Mr. LELAND:

NEW YORK, Oct. 30, 1856.

DEAR FRIEND—Don't be slarmed, there will not be an examination until about the time matters start. If there is you can fix it with them by having the certificate paid, and also the note: but I don't think they will require it, or you can have your own family not pay in theirs till the next one cames due. Do the best you can. Yours. (No signature)

JEROME Will go up Friday afternoon with the bond.

Methodology of Friday afternoon with the bond.

Methodology of the Met METROPOLITAN HOTEL, N. Y., Apr. 4, 1856.

From present appearances, quite a crop of lawsuits will grow out of the affair. The Justice has been sued for conspiracy; the LELANDS have been sued in the civil courts; Jones has been sued; the counsel on both sides have been sued, and several libel suits have been talked of.

LATER.—A dispatce from Hartford, last evening, says: Mr WARREN LELARY, at Colonestor, after a full hearing of the evidence, without his introducing a witness. The evidence clearly discloses black mail purposes on the part of Jones, the defaulting cashier. LELAPD was rearrested on two counts, for obtaing notes from the Colonester Bank, and the examination postponed six weeks.

The Barners' Ferry Revolt.

The Insurgents Dispersed.

Numbers Killed and Wounded.

U. S. TROOPS PURSUING THE FUGITIVES.

The Rieglesders Arrested or Shet KANSAS MEN IN PAR PRAY.

OLD BROWN THE GENERAL IN CHIEF

OF THE RIOTERS. Interesting Datalle of the Affair.

When our report closed, last week, the Govern-When our report closed, last week, the Government, B ate, and vounteer troops, had just arrived at the recte of the rict, and were panning an eltack in the rick in. We give the dispatches as they have even to haid.

Baltimore, Oct. 17.—The Government are taking precedence to the press dispatches.

All richers now living, are barr.caded in the esgine house in the Armory encourse. A number of citizens are imprisoned with them, whom they refuse to release.

reicase.
Several citizens have been killed as also several

Several citizens have been killed as also several rioters.

The town has been taken possession of by several companies of Charieston, Sheppardstown, Va., and Frederick. The rioters are entreuched in the Armory; they held Mr. Washington and Mr. Langedeld as priseners. The insurrectionists are commanded by Capt. Brown, of Kaosas notoriety; they numbered originally 17 white men and 5 negroes, several of them were shot—two men of the Martinsurg company were shot—two men of the Martinsurg company were shot dead whilst charging in the Armory. Allen Evars, one of the insurrectionist, is dying—be is from Connecteut. He says the whole scheme was get up by Brown.

Some 16 persons are known to have been killed. Fountain Breakham, Railroad Agent, was shot dead from the Armory.

Three rioters are lying dead under the bridge.

It is reported that the rioters have carried off a considerable amount of Government under Martineburg, led by Captain Almers. Evan Dosasy, conductor, was killed, and conductors Bownar and Hallert wounded. No damage was done to the railry ad or bridge. It is thought the rioters will be hung as soon as they are captured, in the morning.

Harpers Ferry, October 18—6 A. M.—Prepara-

be hung as soon as they are captured, in the morning.

Harpers Ferry, October 18...6 A. M.—Preparations are making for an attack on the Armory. The soldiers are all around the grounds, and for the last hour everything has been quiet. The rioters have still the following persons in their possession: Assistand Ball, chief draughtuman at the Armory; Bersman Ball, chief draughtuman at the Armory; Bersman Millas, Master of the Armory; John P. Danserffeld, Paymaster; Clerk, Lewis Washington, a farmer and prominent citizen; John Allstadt, farmer, and his son sixteen years old. The three last named were seized on their farms, several miles from the ierry.

named were seized on their farms, several miles from the tenty.

Harper's Ferry, Oct. 18—8 A. M.—1 he Armory has been stormed and taken after a desperate resistance. Colonel SHUTT approsende with a flag of truce, and demanded a surrender. After expostulating some time, the roters refused to surrender.

The marines advanced to the charge, and endeavored to break the door down with siedge hammers, but it resisted all their efforts. A large ladder was then used as a battering ram, and the door gave way. The ricters fired briskly, and shot three of the marines, the marines firing in turn through the partly broken door. The marines then forced their way through the break, and in a few minutes resistance was at an end. The ricters were brought out amidet the most intense excitement, many of the militia present trying to get an opportunity to shoot them. Geonge Tunner, a graduate of West Point, and one of the most distinguished citzens in this visinity, was shot yesterday whilst coming into the town. He has died during the night. Three of the ricters are lying dead in the siver's, three are lying dead in the siver's, three are lying within the Armory enclosure. The following is a list of the killed among the citzens and soldiers, as far as ascertained: Fourtain Brekhalm, Harwoon, a negro porter at the railroad station, Joseph Brighters, of Harper's Ferry, Evan Donsey and Geo. Richardson, of Martinsburg. Another rioter, a negro ramed Lawis Leany, has just died; he confessed to the particulars of the plot, which he says was concoded by Brown, at a fair held in Ohio two months ago. The roters have just sent out a flag of truce, and say that if not protected by the soldiers at present here, they will hang all they capture.

Captain Brown and his son were both shot. The later is dead and the former is in a dying state. He lies in the armory enclosure, bleeding freely; he says has be add obseawatione Brown, whose feats in Kansas have had such wide notice. that his whole object was to free the slaves; and justifies his actio

Baltimore, October 18—There is intense excitement in this city, and nothing is talked of but the insurection. General Stoakt, through Governor Wiss, has communicated an order to General J. W. Warkins, of this city, to prepare, equip, and mount immediately, a body of men for service in the mountains near Harper's Ferry, where many of the insurgents have taken refuge. The troops will leave this afternoon. Governor Wisz passed the Relay House this morning, on the way to the seat of way. Three artillery companies arrived this morning, and are quartered at Fort McHenry, waiting orders.

the sterming of the Armory, four dead bodies of insurgents, shot yesterday, were feund within the enclosure. Captain Blown and his son were dangerously wounded. Only two of the insurgents are unwounded—their names are Enwis Corprent, a white man from Iowa, and Shible Griss, colored, from Iowa. The party originally consisted of twenty-two persons, of whom fifteen are killed, two mortally wounded, two are here unburt, and three went off with slaves on Monday morning. The more, some firing book place from the hills ou the Maryland shore, supposed to be from Cook and his party, who left on Monday morning. It was returned with a general volley, but both parties were too distant to do dange. A company of armed men has gone in pursuit of the fugitive s. There are probably 1.000 armed men here. They have been pouring in all night, from all parts of the surrounding country.

SKFORT OF COLOREL LEE.

REPORT OF COLONEL LEE.

Washington, Oct. 18.—The Secretary of War this morning received a telegraphic dispatch from Colonel Laz, dated seven o'clock, saying that he called upon the rioters, who were barricaded in the engine house on the arsenal grounds, to surrender, promising to protect them until the wishes of the President could be ascertained. This proposition was made in order to save the tives of the prisoners who were in the possession of the insurgents.

This message was sent through Lieutenanf Stuars of the first cavalry. The insurgents declined to surrender, whereupon, at a preconcerted signal from Lieutenant Green, the detachment of marines who were near by, forcibly broke into the engine house, killing two of the rioters and capturing the remainder. Two of the marines were wounded; one of the rioters, was also mortally wounded. Several officers, was also mortally wounded. Several officers of the arsenal, together with other principles of the rioters and capturing the remainders of the arsenal, together with other principles.

The War department has dispatched an order for the troops at Nerfolk, who are at Fort McHenry, to remain their until they receive further orders.

The President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad telegraphs to New York that the insurrection is entirely suppressed. All the feel; and passenger trains are running with entire regularly and safety. No damage has been done to any portion of the railway track, trains or property.

Baltimore, Oct. 18-P. M .- The Pennsylvania Directors of the Baltimore and Onio Railroad left Martinsburg, this morning, for this city. Travel is now resumed on the read, and the trains are running regularly. Ossawattanie Brown's wounds are not consid-

OSSAWATANIE BROWN'S wounds are not considered mortal. One of the rioters killed was named STUART TAYLOR. J. C. ANDERSON, one of the ring-leaders, who stopped Conductor PHELPS, vesterday, was killed during the first attack by the Virginians. He was a fine looking man, with a flowing white beard. Some of the Maryland Volunteers are in pursuit of Captain Cook's party. A negro, named GEERS, from Harrisburg, and who was conspicuous in the fugitive slave not in that city some years ago, was among the insurgents.

It is apprehended in view of the fact, that the President has authorized the military to pursue the insurgents in other States if necessary, that there may be difficulty across Pennsylvania and Ohio lines.

in the mountains.

Ealtimore, Oct. 18—7 P. M.—The Baltimore Infantry Troops have just arrived, and are now marching to the Armories. Their services were no longer required at Harper's Perry, the Government and Virguria troops being amply sufficient for all emergencies.

required at Harper's Ferry, the Government and Virguis troops being amply sufficient for all emergencies.

The report of the American commences with a notice of the originators. The principal originator of this short but broody insurrection was undoubtedly Capt. Jens Brown, whose connection with scenes of violence in the border warfare in Kansas made his name familiarly notorious throughout the who'c country. Brown made his first appearance in Harper's Ferry more than a year ago, accompanied by his two sons, all three of them assuming the name of Shith. He inquired about land in the vicinity, and made investigations as to the probability of finding ores there, and for some time boarded at Sandy Point, a mile east of the ferry.

After an absence of some months, the elder Brown reappeared in the vicinity, and rented or leased a farm on the Maryland side, about four miles from the Ferry. They bought a large number of ricks and packes, and this confirmed the belief that they intended to mine gold, as they were frequently seen in and about Harper's Ferry, but no suspicion seems to have existed that "Bill. Shirth" was Captain Brown, or that he intended embarking in any movement so desperate or extraordinary. Yet the development of the plot leaves no doubt that his visits to Pranty, and his lease of the farm, were all parts of the preparation, which, he supposed, would be successful in exterminating slavery in Maryland and Wostern Virginia.

Brown's chief aid was Jonn E. Cook, a comparatively young man, who has resided in and near Parry some years. He was first employed in tonding lock on the canal, and afterwards taught school on the Maryland side of the river, and after a brief residence in Kansas, where it is supposed he became acquainted with Brown, returned to Perry and married there. He was regarded as a man of some intelligence, and known to be anti-slavery, but was not so violent in the expression of his opinions as to excite any suspicions.

inteligence, and known to be anti-slavery, but was not so volent in the expression of his opinions as to excite any suspicions.

These two men, with Brown's two sons, were the only white men connected with the insurrection that had been seen about Perry. All were brought by Brown from a destance, and nearly all had been with him in Kamas.

The fit active movement in the insurrection was made about half-rast ten o'clock on Sunday night. Whilliam Side, was selzed by a number of men, who said he was their prisoner, and must come with them. He recognized Brown and Cook among the men, and knowing them, treated the matter as a loke, but enforcing silence, they conducted him to the Armory, which he found airesdy in their possession. He was detained until after daylight, and then discharged. The watchman who was to relieve Williamson at middight, found the bridge lights all out, and was immediately selzed. Supporting it an attempt at robbery he broke away, and his pursuers stumbling over him, he escaped. The next appearance of the insurrectionists was at the house of Colonel Lewis Washinston, a large farmer and slave holder living about four miles from the ferry. A party, headed by Cook, proceeded there and roused Col. Washinston, a large wagon with two horses. When Col. Washinston saw Cook, he immediately recognized him as the man who had called upon him some months previous, to whom he had exhibited some valuable arms in his possession, including an antique sword, presented by Paromicox the Great to Ghonos Washinstone, and a pair of pistols, presented by Lavaystre to Washinston, both being heir-looms in the family. Before leaving, Cook wanted Col. W. to engage in a trial of skill at shooting, and exhibited considerable certainty as a marksman. When he made the visit on Sunday night, he allieded to his previous visit, and the courtesy with which he had been treated, and regretted the necessity which made it his duty to arrest Col. W. He, however, took advantage of the knowledge he had obtained by his former visit, to

In the meantime a number of workmen, not knowing anything of what had occurred, entered the Armory, and were successively taken prisoners, until at one time they had not less than sixty men confined in the Armory. Those, thus entrapped were, Armstrad Balls, Chief Draughtsman of the Armory. Bessams Mills, Master of the Armory, and J. E. P. Dangerell, Paymaster's Clerk. These three gentlemen were imprisoned in the engine house, which afterwards became the chief fortress of the insurgents, and were not released until after the final assault. The workmen were imprisoned in a large building farther down the yard, and were rescued by a brilliant Zouave dash, made by the Railroad Company's men, who came down from Martinsburg. This was the condition of things at daylight, about which time Capt. Cook, with two white men, accompanied by thirty slaves, and taking with them Col. Washington's large wagon, went over the bridge, and struck up the mountain road towards Pennsylvania.

A general warfare commenced, chiefty led on by a

and struck up the mountain road towards Pennsylvania.

A general warfare commenced, chiefly led on by a man named Chambas, whose house commanded the armory yard. The colored man named Havward, a railroad porter, was shot early in the morning for refusing to join in the movement.

The following is a copy of a fragment of a letter found in the pocket of Brows:

CAPT. Brown—Doar Sir.—I have been disappointed in not seeing you here ere this, to take/charge of your reight. They have been here now two weeks, and as I have to superintend the providing for them, it has imposed upon me no small task; besides, and if not taken on, some of them will go back to Missouri. I wisk to know definitely what you propose doing. They cannot be kept here much longer without risk to themselves, and if any of them conclude to go back to the State, it will be a bad termination to your enterprise.

[The foregoing occupies a page of fine pole page.]

back to the State, it will be a bad termination to your enterprise.

[The foregoing occupies a page of fine note paper. Straw-tinted, and is written in pencil and not dated, and was evidently written by a person of education, and the freiget he had, was, no doubt, that carried on the Underground Railroad.]

Washington, Oct. 18.—Six companies of the Virginia military, three hundred rank and file, arrived here this evening en route for Harper's Ferry, but being countermanded, they will return this evening. They present a fine appearance, having with them all the appliances for a campaign.

Washington, Oct. 18.—The President, Secretary of State, and Secretary of War, were together several hours to day, on matters connected with the proceedings at Harper's Ferry, and the result of the conference was the sending of District Attorney OULD thither, to superintend legal proceedings in the premises.

The excitement which last night existed in Washthe premises.

The excitement which last night existed in Washngtoh and its neighborhood has subsided, and the
extraordinary force has been relieved.

Statement of "Gen." Brown.

NAMES OF THE INSURGENTS. CONSTITUTION OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

three hundred men, and not less than form hundred shots were fired at them from Harper's Ferry, about two hundred yards distant. One was finally shot dead; the seco C, a nearch attempted to you power the dam, but fell short; and was not seen after wavefer; the dam, but fell short; and was not seen after wavefer; the third was badly wounded, and the remaining one was taken unharmed. The white insurgent wounded at desptured, died in a few moments after, in the arms of our informant; he was shot through the breast and stomach. He declare ed, that there were only insected with seen shot through the breast and stomach. He declare ed, that there were only insected with seen shot through the breast and stomach. He declare ed, that there were only insected with seen shot down, and many managed to limp away wounded. During the firing the women and children ran shricking in every direction, but when they learned that the adders were their protectors, tey book courses and dig gord service in the way of grepaning refreshing either the secones of a batter passed in reality before his eyes. Soldiers could be seen pursuing singly and in couples, and the crack of a musket or rifle was generally followed by one or more of the insurgents billing the dust. The dead lay in the streets where they fell. The wounded were cared for.

A body of 6 mountains.

Baltimore, Oet. 18—7 P. M.—The Baltimore Infatry Troops have just arrived, and are now marching to the Armories. Their services were no longer to the Armories. Their services were no longer required at Harper's Ferry, the Government and Virginia troops being amply sufficient for all emergen.

but will recover.
Capt. On iver Brown, dead.
Capt. Warron Brown, dead.
Capt. Aaron Shown, dead.
Capt. Aaron C. Stephens, of Connecticut, woundedbadly. He has three bals, and cannot recover.
Lieut. Enwin Corrio, of Iowa, unburt.
Lieut. A mary Hazier, of Pennsylvania, dead.
Lieut. W. Lezan, of Maine, dead.
Capt. John E. Cook, of Connecticut, escaped.

FRIVATES.

STEWART TAYLOR, of Canada, dead.
CHAS. P. TIDD, of Maine, dead.
WM. THOMESON, of New York, dead.
CAPL. JUREMIAH ANDERSON, of Indiana, dead,
Lieut. JEREMIAH ANDERSON, of Indiana, dead,
With the three whites previously sent off, making
eventeen whites.

PRIVATES.

DAINGERFIELD, newly of Ohio, raised in Virginia dead.

EAUSBORLE, newly of Once, raised in Virginia,
EAUSBOR, of New York, raised in South Carolina,
not wounded, but a prisoner.

The letter was elected a member of the Provisional
Government some time since.

LEWIS LEAEY, of Ohio, raised in Virginia, dead.

COPELAND, of Ohio, raised in Virginia, not wounded, prisoner at Charleston.

Gen. Brown has nine wounds, but none fatal. Bushels of letters have been discovered in all parts of the country. One from Genery Surre informs Brown of money being deposited in Bank in New York to the credit of G. Sarrii & Sons. It appears to be one of many, informing him from time to time, as money was received.

Baltimers. One was received.

Baltimore, Oct. 19.—The insurgents had adopted the following preamble and constitution:

Provisional Constitution, and Ordinances for the People of the United States:

People of the United States:

FREAMBLE.

Whereas, Slavery, throughout its entire existence in the United States, is none other than the most barbarous, unprovoked, and unjustifiable war of one portion of its citizens against another portion, the only conditions of which are perpetual imprisonment, and bopeless servitude or absolute extermination, in utter disregard and violation of those eternal and self evident truths set forth in our Declaration of Independence.

gress, the impeachment of Judges, the duties of the President and Vice President, the punishment of crime, Army appointments, salaries, etc., etc. These articles are not of special interest, and are therefore omitted.

ABTICLE XXVI. Treaties of Peace.—Before any treaty of peace shall take effect it shall be signed by the President, Vice President, Commander-in Chief, a mnjority of the Hoase of Representatives, a majority of the Supreme Court and a majority of all the general officers of the army.

ARTICLE XXVII.

Duty of the Military...It shall be the duty of the Commander-in-Chief and all the officers and soldiers of the army, to afford special protection, when need-dt, to Congress or any member thereof, to the Supreme Court or any member thereof, to the President, Vice President, Treasurer and Secretary of War, and to afford general protection to all civil officer or other persons having a right to the same.

war, and to anord general protection to an ord one cer or other persons having a right to the same.

ARYICLE XXVIII.

Property —All captured or conficated property, and all property the produce of the labor of those belonging to this organization, and of their families, shall be held as the property of the whole equally, without distinction, and be used for the common benefit, or disposed of for the same object. And any person, officer or otherwise, who shall improperly retain, secrete, use, or needlessly destroy such property, or property found, captured or confiscated, belonging to the enemy, or shall willfully neglect to render a full and fair state, ment of such property by him so taken or held, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be punished accordingly.

conviction, shall be punished accordingly.

ARTICLE XXIX.

Safety or Intelligence Fund.—All money, plate, watches or jewelry captured by honorable warfare, found, taken or confiscated, belonging to the enemy, shall be held sacred to constitute a liberal enfety or intelligence fund, and any person who shall improperly retain, dispose of, hids, use or destroy such money or other article, above named, contrary to the provisions and spirit of this article, shall be deemed guilty of theft, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished secordingly. The Treaturer shall furnish the Commander-in-Chief at all times with a full statement of the condition of such fund and its nature.

ARTICLE XXX.

ARTICLE XXX. The Commander-in-Chief and the Treasurg.—
The Commander-in-Chief shall have power to draw from the Treasury the money and other property of the fund provided for in Article 29, but his orders shall be signed also by the Secretary of War, who shall keep a strict account of the same, subject to examination by any member of Congress or general officer.

ABTICLE XXXL. Surplus of the Safety or Intelligence Fund,—It shall be the duty of the Commander-in-Chief to advise the President of any surplus of the Safety and Intelligence Fund, and he shall have power to draw the same, his order being also signed by the Secretary of State, to enable him to carry out the provisions of Article 17.

ABTICLE THIBTY-TWO. Prisoners.—No person, after having surrendered himself a prisoner, and who shall properly demean himself or herself as such, to any officer or private conrected with this organization, shall afterwards be put to death or be subjected to any corporeal punishment without first having had the benefit of a fair and impartial trial, nor shall any prisoner be treated with any kind of cruelty, disrespect, insult or needless severity, but it shall be the duty of all persons, male and female, connected herewith, at all times, and under all circumstances, treat all such prisoners with every degree of respect and kindness that the nature of the circumstances will admit of, and insist on a like course of conduct from all others, as in fear of the Almighty God, to whose care and keaping we commit our cause.

n the presence of Sepator Mason, Hon, Mason Faulenza and Vallandonas, and others, he made saveral answers which clearly demonstrate the conjuicity of numerous persons in the Northern, Western, and Eastern States. He refused to answer questions as to whether he had a conference with Mr. Growing about he Virginia expedition, but armstod that he had correspondence with parties at the North on the subject, and that he had numerous sympathizers in all the Free States.

Despatch a have near received te-night from Hagerstown, which desire that Goos's wife certainly went to Harrisburg on Tuesday, and took barding at its same house with old Banwa's daughter-inlaw.

The Sheriff and Deputy States, Mr. States and Despatch and Deputy States and Mason and Maso

at its same house with old Banwa's daughter-in-law.

The Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff of Hagerstown followed Cook as far as Greeneastic to-day, and the impression there is that Cook had left for Chambersburg. The impression at Hagerstown is that Cook passed through that the control of the con

The stage driver of the Chambersburg line also confirms the statement in regard to Cook's wife.

LATEST DISP'ATCHES.

Harper's Ferry, Oct. 20.— The excitement here has not absetd in the lesse, and rugges are mureplying every moment. We have some authenticated statements from Chambersburg, showing that more supplies of arms and account ments have been tracked to that neighborhood. The people will periat in believing that they are surrounded by spice and accomplices of Cartain Baows.

The withdrawa of Col. Less and the Washington Marines last night, has increased the general constensation, and the citizens are to-day under Col. Barnots, of the armory, endeavoring to organize companies for general defence.

Vig'um midtis, however, are not very tractable material for the formation of efficient companies, as all hands want to be e-plains.

Souts are cut in the mountains.

Ev-13 stranger that course here is looked upon with snaplcion, and several have been arrested on the charge of being spics.

Capt. Baown is not considered in any danger from his wounds, though Stavens will, it is thought, not survive; he, however, has a powerful constitution, and may recover.

GERRIT SMITH'S LETTER TO CAPT. BROWN. Baltimore, Oct. 20.—GERRIT SMITH'S letter of the most importance is as follows:

PETERBOROUGH, June 4, 1859.

Baltimore, Oct. 20.—Gerrit Smith's letter of the most importance is as follows:

Patermonous, June 4, 1859.

Capt. John Brown:

**My dear friend:—I wrote you a week ago, directing my letter to the care of Mr. Krarnay. He replied, informing me that he had forwarded it to Washington. But as Mr. Moston received last evening a letter from Mr. Samons, saving your address would be your son's house, viz: West Andover, I therefore write you without delay and direct your letter to my son. I have done what I could thus far for Kannas, and what I could to keep you at your Kannas work. Losses by endorsements and otherwise have brought me under heavy embarrasement the last two years. But I must nevertheless continue to do in order to keep you at your Kannas work. I send you berewith my draft for two hundred dollars. Let we hear from you on the receipt of this letter. You live in our hearts, and our prayer to God as that you may have strength to continue in your Kannas work, my wife joins me in affectionate regard to you, dear John, whom we both hold in high esteem. I suppose you put the Wintman not into Mr. Kranax's hands. It will be a great shame if Mr. Wintman does not pay it. What a noble man is Mr. Kranaxy. How liberally he has contributed to keep you in your Kansas work.

**Chambersburg, October 21.—Our community were considerably excited to-day, by the spearance at noon of one of ta fugitives from Harper's Ferry, supposed to be Cook. A gentleman from Quincey overtook the man on the road leading from Vanesborough to this place, and carried him some distance in his buggy. When about three miles from town the man got out of the vehicle under pretence of taking another road. About an hour afterwards the gentleman saw him upon one of our streets. He informed others, who tracked him to a house where Brown's men are said to have bear fed. Leaving one man as a guard, the other wort for assistance, but before he returned, the man has other weapons. Coor's wife and child are now, and have been for the past week, at the hous

through here sone two months ago from Unambersburg, where they had been lying for several weeks—said to be mining and farming tools. Indeed, there was a large lot of picks, stedges, and other tools in the boxes. The picks are of the most complete kind, highly polashed, and since their arrival, the men had put handles to them.

I think I mentioned in my letter of yesterday that old Brown, his two sons, and a Captain Amdenson, spent a night here at the Washington House in Juno, and were taken to Harjer's Ferry next day in a hack. When here, I was struck with the long beard of one of them, and called over to learn who they were, and where they came from. Brown registered as Sarra and two sons, from Western New York, and told Mr. Susuinso, the landlord, that they had got tired of farming in that region; that the frosts had taken their crops for two or three years; that they were going to Virginia to look out a location for raising sheep, and growing wool, dec. After looking around Harper's Ferry a few days, and prowling through the mountains in search of minerals, as they said, they came across a large farm with three unoccupied houses, (the owner, Dr. Kansan, having died in the spring.) These houses they rented from the family til next March, and paid the rent in advance, and also purchased a lot of hogs from the family, for cash, and agreed to take care of the stock until a sale could be had, and they did attend most faithfully to thom, and have it all in first rate order: were gentlemen and kind to everybody. After being there a few weeks, others joined them, until sa may as twelve were in these three houses, and every few days a straager would appear and disappear again without creating the least surprise. I can't help but believe that when they made the strack, they expected a large force to be at these houses and arm themselves with the guns and spears there provided, and that large numbers of figures were expected to assemble on the Virginia side. Providence seems to have disappointed them, and no doubt asve

RISTORY OF OLD BROWN AND HIS FAMILY. Among the documents found in possession of the insurgents at Harpers Ferry, was the fol-lowing, purporting to be a history of Old Brown and his family. This paper purports to be the history of the family, as connected with Kansas,

history of the family, as connected with Kansas, and says:

In 1894, the 4 eldest sens of Jno. Brown, viz.: Jno.
Jr., Jason, Owns and Fashering, all children by a first wife, then living in Ohio, determined to remove to Kansas. John, Jr., sold his place, a very desirable little property, at Vernon, Trumbull county, and Jason his place, near Akron, in Summit county, —
The other two sons held no landed property, but both were possessed of some valuable stock, (as were also the two first named.) derived from that of their father, which had been often noticed by liberal premiums both in the State of New York and also of Ohio. Jason Brows had a very valuable collection of grape vines sud also of choice fruit trees, which he took up and shipped in boxes at a heavy cost. The two first named, John and Jason, had both families. Owen had none. Frederick was engaged to be married and was to return for his wife. In consequence of an extreme dearth in 1854, the crops in Bullery's Perry, Oct. 13.—2 M.—The Secretary the color of the following improvement in their makes it in each proper per color of the following improvement in their persons and the following improvement in their persons and the following improvement in the following improvement in their persons and the following improvement in the following interest with the following interest in the following interest with the following interest with the following interest i

and the new beginners from the older parts of the country, and help them to shift and contrive is their new home. (A portion of the manuscript was lest, on which began a history of the beg. uning of the troubles of the Saows family in Kaosas. He went on to speak of the border ruffans, and of the capture of two of his sons, and the burn of their house.) The twe there brothers we sick, one of them extremely sick—the other perfectly insane, while a third was dreadfully wounded (wound supposed to be mortal), and lying with the husband of his sister, the father in the meantime hunted his a wolf. Owing to the hostile attitude of the people of Museouri, and their treatment of free-state men, and companies on the river, it was decided that the younger sons of Old Baows should make their way overland through Missouri to Kansaa, all the way from Chicago.

The history was of considerable length, but does not further possess special interest.

not further possess special interest.

BROWN'S MAGAZINEZ.

The following is the official list of arms, military atores, miners' tools, &c., now in store at the Harper's Ferry Armory, there deposited by a party of Maryland troops and citizens of Virginia and Maryland, taken by them from the rendezvous of Joan Brown:

102 Sharp's rifles: 102 Massesschusetts Arms Company's powder flasks; 6 large powder flasks; 10 keep gunpowder flasks; 6 large powder flasks; 10 keep gunpowder; 23,000 percussion rifle caps; 100,000 percussion pistol caps; 1,300 ball cartnidges for Sharp's rifles, some alightly danaged by water; 100 buyes; fifes, some alightly danaged for seven dosen,snowling that more were to come.)

The railroad way bib calted for seven dosen,snowing that more were to come.)

I tip powder case; 1 sack coas; 1 pair cloth pants; 1 pair linen pants; Canvass for tent; 1 old portemonnsie; 620 envelopes; 1 pockst map of Kentucky; 1 pocket map of Delaware and Maryland; 2 gross steel pers; 5 lakstands; 2 lead pencils; 34 pen holders; 2 boxes wafers, 47 small b ank books; 2 papers pins; 5 pocket combs; 1 ball hemp twine; 1 ball catton twine; 50 leather water caps; 1 emery, 2 yards cotton flannel; 1 roll sticking plaster for wounds; 12 reams post paper; 2 bottles medicine; 1 large trunk; 1 horse wagon.

THE ABONYMOUS LETTER. The following is the anonymous letter received by Gov. FLOYD, of which mention has been made. It is dated at Cincinnati, ang. 20th, postmarked engust 23d, and addressed to "Hon. John B. FLOYD, Sec. of War, Washington, L. C. Private."

"Hon. John B. Flour, Sec. of War, Washington, L. C. Pricate."

I have lately received information of a movement of so great importance that I feel it to be my duty to import it to you without delay. I have discovered the existence of a secret association, having for its object the liberation of the slaves of the South by a general insurrection. The leader of the movement is "Old John Broten," late of Kansas. He has been in Canada during the winter, drilling the negroes there, and they are only waiting his word to start for the South to assist the slaves. They have one of their leading men (a white man) in an armory in Karyland; where it is situated, I am not enabled to learn. As seen as everything is ready, those of their number who are in the Northern States and Canada, are to come in small companies to their rendezvous, which is in the mountains of Virginia. They will pass down through Pennsylvania and Maryland, and enter Virginia at Harper's Ferry. Brown left the North about three or four weeks ago, and will arm the negroes and strike a blow in a few weeks, so that whatever is done must be done at once. They have a large quantity of arms at their rendezvous, and are probably distributing them already. I am not fully in their confidence. This is all the information I can give you. I dare not sign my name to this, but trust that you will not disregard this warning on this account.

Smarr Sarri.

(Chambersharg. October 21.—Our community were consideraby excited to-day, by the spin in utter disregard and violation of those efermal our self-order to the control of the superior Control of (Jew) also breached and loctured there. A letter from Alexabers Karp, Secretary of the Montreal Tract and *ible Society, was received in answer te inquiries, stating that Snewserse was a vie imposter githat he was no agent of the Society, though he had formerly been a corporteur of the Society, and had embe zelled funds and been discharged; that there was no society in Montreal for Promoting Christian Knowiedge among the Jews, and also stating that he believed that he was lawfully married to a Jewses, by whom he had two children, and that in July last he had sent his wife to England. The letter also contained a notice, clipped from a northern paper, cautioning the public to beware of this Silvasstien. A warrant was procured against him for an attempt to commit bigamy, and an officer dispatched to apprehend him.

Silvasstals, in the meantime, got wind that his rad character was becoming known, and took French I ave. He was overtaken in Rutland county, Vermont, and brought back to Essex, where an examination was had; but, because of the insufficiency of proof as to a prior marriage, he was discharged, and went his way, and ere this is engaged in his system of villainous swindling.

Arrest of a Forger and flores Thief.

Arrest of a Forger and Herce Thief.

The Cleveland Herald of Wednesday, gives the particulars of the arrest of a Syracuse forger, who has been unsuccessfully tracked by the officers of justice for over two years.

About two years ago the prisoner, Wm. M. Hall, was a dealer in groceries in the city of Byracuse, N. Y. He was carrying on business at a good rate, and appeared to have plenty of money. This went on for some time until suspicious were excited and the discovery was made that Hall had been obtaining meney on his notes, the endorsements on which were forged. Before an arrest could be made, Hall fied the city, and for a time evaded pursuit. The next that was heard of him was in the city of Utica, N. Y., where he stole a span of valuable horses and took them to Albany. Fursuit was made by the owner of the horses, who came up with the thief at Albany as ne was about shipping it the horses on a too boat for few York. When Hall found himself thus caught, he drew a knife and threstened to kill the first man who attempted to arrest him. The owner of the horses effered a reward of fifty dollars for his capture, and the boatmen sprang on the thief suddenly and secured him.

cffered a reward of fifty dollars for his capture, and the boatmen agrang on the thief suddenly and secured him.

HALL was taken to Utica and confined in jail to await his trial for horse-stea ing. The confinement did not suit him, and he managed to escape from jail and elude pursuit. Nothing more was heard of him until lately, although search was kept up unceasingly. At the time of his flight from Syracuse, the forgeries discovered amounted to over six thousand dollars.

A few days since, information was received tha-Hall was reported to have spent part of the intermediate time at Pite's Peak, and that he was expected to return from there to this city on Saturday, the 15th inst. Officer Lowenz, of Syracuse, placed himself in communication with Marshal Caaw and Deputy-Marshal Mokkoszer, and close watch was kept for the returning Pike's Peakers. Hall returned to this city as stated, followed after a short time by his brother, with three yoke of oxen, said to be brought from the auniferous regions. Officer Brainson was detailed to the task of arresting Hall. After some time spent in watching the house near the junction of P. arl and Lorain streets, west side, where the fugitive was supposed to be concealed, the officers succeeded this morning in arresting the prisoner and cenveying him to jail. A requisition from the Governor of New York was already in the hands of the officers, and the prisoner will be taken to Syracuse on the aftern-on train.

Hall is about thirty-four years of age, and of medium height. The particular forgery for which he is arrested is that of a piece of paper to the amount of \$900. He stands a good chance of doing the State of New York some service, after all.